

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL ASYLUM PRESS.

MDCCCLXV.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

Patroness—The Queen.

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REPORT

BY

THE ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

*Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation,
held on 27th February 1865.*

The Ordinary Managers of the Asylum beg leave to present to the General Meeting of the Corporation the following Report of their proceedings during the past year.

The average daily number of Patients in all departments of the Institution during the year ending 31st December 1864 was 647, being a decrease of 33 from the average number during the preceding year.

The actual number of Patients in the Asylum on 31st December 1863 was 662, and the number on 31st December 1864 was 634, shewing a decrease of 28.

The amount of Ordinary Receipts by the Treasurers during the year, from all sources, was L.21,880 8 9

And the Ordinary Expenditure, including statu-

tory instalment in payment of Debt, amounted

to 21,084 19 2½

Leaving a surplus Income of L.795 9 6½

To which may be added the increase which has taken place in the value of Stock on hand during the year ending 31st December 1864,

101 5 2

Total Surplus, . . . L.896 14 8½

In reference to the falling off in the number of Patients, the Managers have to state that this is not greater than they were led to anticipate, from the increased amount of accommodation for Pauper Patients which has been afforded by the new District Asylums opened during the past year in various parts of the country. At 31st December 1863 the number of Patients in the Asylum belonging to localities lying beyond the Metropolitan District, and paying L.30 a year of board, was 106, while the number of this class of Patients at 31st December 1864 was only 82, being a decrease of 24. The Patients who have been removed belong principally to the Districts of Argyleshire, Inverness-shire, and Roxburghshire. District Asylums have been erected in the first two of those Counties, while the District Lunacy Board of the last-named County has contracted with a private establishment for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics. District Asylums are now in course of erection in other parts of Scotland, and the opening of these will naturally be followed by the withdrawal from the Edinburgh Asylum of still more of the Patients.

In previous Reports the Managers have referred to the negotiations which have now been for some years in progress between them and the Metropolitan District Lunacy Board for the reception of the whole Pauper Lunatics of the District. The withdrawal from the Asylum of so many Patients belonging to other Districts renders it desirable that some such arrangement should, if possible, be concluded; and during the past year proposals were made by both parties, in hopes of bringing the negotiations to a close. The terms, however, offered by the District Board were not such as the Managers felt warranted in accepting, and they have proposed that the question of the rates of board be referred to the Commissioners in Lunacy for settlement.

In the meantime, in order to check as far as possible the further depopulation of the Pauper wards, the Managers consider that some reduction might with propriety be made in the rate of board charged for Pauper Patients.

As already stated, the present rate charged for these Patients,

when sent from other Districts, is L.30 per annum; and the Managers beg leave to recommend to the Corporation, that from and after 1st April next the rate be reduced to L.28.

It has been mentioned that there are at present 82 such Patients in the house, so that the proposed reduction will involve an immediate diminution in the revenue of the Asylum of L.184 per annum. It is hoped that this may be compensated to some extent by an increase in numbers.

The Managers do not consider that any reduction can be made upon the rate of board charged for Privileged Patients without actual pecuniary loss to the Institution; nor do they think that any change should be made on the rate charged for Non-privileged Patients belonging to the Metropolitan District, except through the medium of the District Board.

During the past year the Managers have introduced a material change in the ordinary dietary of the Pauper class of Patients, by supplying them with a greater variety of food at their meals, and, in particular, a large quantity of butcher meat. It was expected that the expense of such a change would be considerable; but the Resident Physician expressed an opinion that there would be a corresponding saving in the expense of stimulants necessitated by the former low diet. After mature consideration, the Managers agreed to try the change for one quarter as an experiment, and they have much pleasure in reporting that it has given great satisfaction to the unfortunate class of individuals whom it was designed to benefit, while the cost over head has not been very materially increased. The character of the alteration will appear from contrasting the cost of butcher meat and of stimulants respectively during the quarters immediately preceding and immediately following the change. Thus, in the quarter ending 30th June 1864, the expense of butcher meat was L.544, and in the quarter ending 31st December it was L.701, being an increase of L.157; while during the former period the expense of stimulants was L.293, and during the latter only L.149, shewing a decrease of L.144. It is for the Resident Physician to report upon the effect produced by this change upon the sanitary condition of the

Pauper Lunatics: but it is gratifying to know that the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed their entire approval of what has been done, and the Managers now propose permanently to continue the new dietary which has been introduced.

No event of any importance has taken place during the past year in connection with the departments of the Institution appropriated to the use of the middle and better class of Patients. The Cottage formerly occupied by Dr Skae, which was fitted up some time ago for the reception of Female Patients paying high rates of board, continues to be made use of to a considerable extent; and the Managers trust that when this very desirable place of residence comes to be more generally known, the public will avail themselves more extensively of the privacy and retirement which it offers.

During the past year various payments have been made to account of the capital of the Statutory Debt, amounting in all to L.1200, while the Unsecured Debt has also been reduced by upwards of L.300. The Managers were enabled to effect this reduction partly by the balance at the credit of the Sinking Fund, and partly by the surplus revenue arising during the year.

The following figures shew the amount of Debt at the present time as contrasted with what it was at the close of the year 1863.

The total amount of Debt at 31st December 1863 was—

Statutory Debt,	L.24,718	0	11
Other Obligations,	5,263	11	11
	<hr/>		
	L.29,981	12	10
Statutory Debt at 31st Dec.			
1864,	L.23,518	0	11
Other Obligations,	4,950	7	10½
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	28,468	8	9½
	<hr/>		
Decrease of actual Debt,	L.1,513	4	0½

The above satisfactory result is in a great measure to be attributed to the circumstance of there having been little or no extraordinary expenditure during the past year. The Managers cannot

say that there is no need for such expenditure, for there are many improvements and alterations in the Asylum buildings which they are most anxious to carry out; but in the present unsettled state of their relations with the District Board, they consider that it is their duty to apply the surplus revenue as far as possible in the liquidation of debt.

There are herewith submitted to the Corporation the Annual Reports of the Resident Physician and of the Charity Committee.

(Signed) G. A. M'LAREN.

REPORT
OF THE
CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS
OF THE
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

The Committee appointed under the Act of Incorporation of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, to administer the Charitable Funds of the Institution, beg leave herewith to submit to the Managers the Account of the Intromissions with the Funds for the year ending 31st December 1864. The average number of Patients receiving Relief from the Income of the Fund has been 19, involving an Expenditure of L.268 10s. The amount of Capital Funds, as at 31st December 1864, was L.7715 19s. 2d., being an increase of L.61 5s. over the preceding year.

(Signed) GEO. SMITH.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I. CHARGE.

Arfeers of Boards given up in last Account,	L.105 10 4
Patients' Boards,	21,078 16 9
Furnishings made to Patients, &c.,	354 19 7
Produce sold,	446 12 5
Sundries,	12 19 11
Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December 1864,	2,550 7 10½
Amount of Charge,	<u>L.24,549 6 10½</u>

II. DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st December 1863, L.2,463 11 11

I. Ordinary Expenditure.

1. Annual Disbursements for the Institution—

(1.) Provisions,	L.9122 7 1
(2.) Repairs and Furnishings, including those for Grounds,	5033 9 1
(3.) Public and Parochial Burdens,	134 14 8
(4.) Interests,	1420 3 7
(5.) Feu-Duties,	394 4 8
(6.) Insurance against Fire,	24 11 1
(7.) Water-Duty,	118 1 0
(8.) Miscellaneous Payments,	220 17 11½
	<u>16,468 9 1½</u>

Carry forward, L.18,932 1 0½ L.24,549 6 10½

Amount of Charge brought forward, L.24,549 6

II. DISCHARGE—Continued.

Brought forward, L.18,932 1 0½

2 Salaries, &c.:—

1. Resident Physician,	L.610 0 0		
2. Assistant ditto,	80 0 0		
3. Second Assistant ditto,	60 0 0		
4. Third Assistant ditto,	19 17 6		
5. Matrons,	115 0 0		
6. Chaplain,	80 0 0		
7. House Superintendent,	125 0 0		
8. Gardener,	52 10 0		
9. Honorarium to Visiting Committee,	110 0 0		
10. Conj ^t . Treasurers and Secretaries,	380 0 0		
11. Attendants, &c.,	2234 12 7		
		3,867 0 1	
III. Arrears of Boards outstanding,		150 5 9	
IV. Bonds paid up,		1,600 0 0	
Amount of Discharge,			L.24,549 6

A B S T R A C T.

OF THE

ORDINARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

I. INCOME.

1. Boards,	L.21,078 16
2. Furnishings to Patients, &c.,	354 19
3. Produce,	446 12
Amount of Income,	L.21,880 8

II. EXPENDITURE.

1. Disbursements and Annual Payments, exclusive of interest,	L.15,048 5 6½
2. Salaries,	3,867 0 1
3. Instalment in Sinking Fund,	1,810 0 0
4. Interest on Unsecured Debt,	359 13 7
	21,084 19
Surplus of Ordinary Income over Ordinary Expenditure,	L.795 9

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1864.

I. D E B T S.

1. Amount of Debts on Bonds and Dispositions in Security,	L.23,518	0	11
2. Additional Loan from Charity Committee secured over Tipperlinn Property,	2,400	0	0
3. Accounts for the Quarter ended,	3,300	14	7
4. Outstanding Accounts, and proportion of current Feu- Duty, Interest, Taxes, &c., say	350	0	0
5. Balance due to Treasurers,	2,550	7	10½
	<u>L.32,119</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4½</u>

I I. A S S E T S.

1. Arrears of Boards, as before,	L.150	5	9
2. Provisions and Stock on hand,	1,806	17	3
	<u>1,957</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Deficiency,	<u>L.30,162</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4½</u>

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURERS' INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS OF THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I. CHARGE.

1. Donation from the Earl of Stair,	L.2 0 0
2. Interests,	327 15 0
	<hr/>
Amount of Charge, .	L.329 15 0

II. DISCHARGE.

1. Balance due to Treasurers at 31st Dec. 1863,	L.45 5 10
2. Sum paid to account of Patients' Boards, .	268 10 0
3. Balance due by Treasurers at 31st Dec. 1864,	15 19 2
	<hr/>
	L.329 15 0

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1864.

1. Amount held in Loan by the Managers of the Asylum, :	L.5700 0 0
2. On Bond by the Caledonian Railway Company, . .	1000 0 0
3. Do. N. A. Quiddington, Esq,	1000 0 0
	<hr/>
	L.7700 0 0
Add Balance due by Treasurers, as above,	15 19 2
	<hr/>
Amount of Funds,	L.7715 19 2

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

I have the honour to submit to you my Nineteenth Annual Report.

The statistics of the past year exhibit results somewhat different from those of previous years, but they will be found to indicate the continued usefulness and prosperity of the Institution.

The first Table exhibits the general results of the year.

TABLE I.—*General Results of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of inmates at the close of 1863,	347	325	672
Admitted during the year 1864, . . .	109	115	224
Total number under treatment, . .	456	440	896
Discharged, $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 91 & 99 & = 190. \end{matrix}$			
Of whom were Recovered, $\begin{matrix} \text{M.} & \text{F.} & \text{T.} \\ 47 & 58 & = 105 \end{matrix}$			
... .. Relieved, $\begin{matrix} 18 & 21 & = 39 \end{matrix}$			
... .. not Improved, $\begin{matrix} 26 & 20 & = 46 \end{matrix}$			
Deaths, $\begin{matrix} 43 & 19 & = 62 \end{matrix}$			
	134	118	252
Total number at the close of 1864, .	322	322	644
Average number daily resident during the year 1864.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
	$325\frac{353}{365}$	$321\frac{263}{365}$	$647\frac{251}{365}$

From Table I. it appears that the average daily number of patients in the Asylum was 647, being 31 fewer than the daily

average of the preceding year. This diminution arises from the large number of patients who have been transferred to the new District Asylums—a cause which must continue to operate until all the proposed District Asylums are completed. It is satisfactory, however, to know that although the total number has thus decreased, there has been no diminution of *admissions* during the year, but on the contrary, a slight increase, the numbers admitted being 224.

The total number under treatment was 896, being only 11 less than the preceding year. Of this number, 105 were discharged recovered, 39 more or less relieved, 46 unimproved, and 62 died.

The recoveries were in the ratio of 46·875 per cent. to the admissions. This is a very gratifying result, as it is the largest percentage of recoveries which has taken place in the Asylum for a considerable number of years.

The total number of patients admitted to the Asylum since it was opened now amounts to 5994, of whom 2304 have recovered. The recoveries are therefore in the ratio of about 40 per cent. to the admissions, or 43·47 per cent., deducting those who still remain under treatment.

The number discharged as partially relieved or unimproved comprise those removed by the kindness or the injudicious impatience and credulity of friends,—those removed to workhouse wards,—and those transferred to the new District Asylums. The total number is nearly the same as in the preceding year.

Some of these removals were very injudicious, and in several instances the patients relapsed and became unmanagable soon after their removal. It appears to me a defect in the present Lunacy Act for Scotland, that patients who are dangerous to themselves or to the public can at any time be removed by their friends. In England if they are certified to be dangerous, they cannot be removed and set at large, although they may, very properly, at the option of the friends, be transferred to another Asylum. The effect of this imperfect provision for patients of this class in Scotland is, that not a few are removed from our Asylum every year who are very dangerous. One such case occurred during the past year, in the case of a man who threatened

to murder me in the grounds. He had no cause of anger against me, but seeing me walking towards the Asylum with both hands encumbered with papers, he suddenly left his work and threatened to brain me with a large stone. This man was removed by his friends from the pauper-roll, and immediately afterwards removed from the Asylum, although, in my opinion, one of the most dangerous inmates of the Institution. Such cases are by no means uncommon. I do not mention them as a matter of complaint, as far as I am personally concerned,—far from it; but it surprises me that the public should prefer their heads to be endangered instead of mine, whose business it is to run such risks for the protection of others.

It seems to be a current idea at the present time (whether due to the stuff of which most modern novels are made, or as an inference from some recent trials where insanity was pleaded, I know not), that two medical men can at any time be induced to sign certificates of insanity for almost any one. I think it due to the profession to state, that I have not found this to be the case in my experience. On the contrary, I think that medical men, from fear of actions at law, and public opinion (erroneous as they know), are very slow to sign certificates of insanity for any case where there is a shadow of doubt as to the legal and obvious insanity of the patient. Of this I have had frequent experience, and perhaps as frequent during the past year as during any preceding one.

I shall mention only three instances in illustration. 1. A man was brought to the Asylum upon a certificate of *emergency* at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal as a “dangerous lunatic;” and on the following day the doctor who signed this certificate and another medical man visited him, and failing to satisfy themselves of his insanity, declined to sign the certificates which would have justified his further detention. I have since learned, on the best authority, that this person is really insane and dangerous. 2. I was consulted on three occasions by a decent looking working man about his wife’s insanity, the man’s distress being very great lest his wife, during his absence at work, should destroy herself or some of his children. His wife was visited by medical men on several occasions, who declined to

certify her to be insane, not being able to see any symptom of it themselves at the time of their visit. 3. A person who had formerly been an inmate of this Asylum on two occasions made his appearance in the grounds at a late hour, on one of which he threatened the head attendant, and on the other he threatened to set fire to the house. He was, on both occasions, sent to the Police Office, but liberated, no insanity being discovered. He, on two occasions, immediately afterwards, threatened the life of the gardener of a gentleman residing in a neighbouring property, and was ultimately sent to the Asylum. This patient harboured many delusions, such as that he was the Holy Ghost, that he had charge of the Edinburgh Castle and all the workhouses, &c.; yet it was with difficulty he was ultimately placed beyond the power of injuring his fellow-creatures, in consequence of the difficulty of getting medical certificates of his insanity.

Of the patients admitted, no less than eight voluntarily solicited admission into the Asylum. Of these three were medical men, one of them a gentleman of more than ordinary mark in the science which he adorns. The remaining five had previously been inmates of the Institution. One of them insisted on his re-admission without any warrant or any delay; and on being remonstrated with and told that it was necessary to get medical certificates and a sheriff's warrant, he violently assaulted the officials who received him.

One of the voluntary inmates was a young gentleman who had been a kleptomaniac from his infancy. In childhood he stole soiled gloves and handkerchiefs, and other useless articles, which he secreted. He afterwards stole money from his friends, commonly without any apparent purpose of spending, for he would give it away to his companions, would readily confess the theft if charged, and restore what he had taken. He deplored his propensity, protested that he could not help it, that the moment he had gratified his desire to appropriate he knew he had done wrong, and was anxious to get rid of the stolen property. He ascribed his morbid propensity to his having been habitually and severely beaten on the head when at school.

The legal difficulties connected with such cases of moral imbecility or moral insanity would, I think, be much lessened were the questions of insanity and responsibility viewed apart. While it cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted that such cases are the result of disease or of some congenital defect, it may be questioned whether a large majority of them are not responsible, at least in a modified degree, for their actions, and whether punishment would not serve—if not as a curative agent, at least as a powerful motive for controlling the diseased impulse. Almost all the inmates of an Asylum are more or less responsible; they submit to law and order, and are taught by the influence of motives to control and regulate their morbid propensities.

TABLE II.—*Period of Residence of those Relieved and Not Improved at their Removal.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	RELIEVED.			NOT IMPROVED.		
	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.	Males.	Fem.	TOTAL.
Under 3 weeks, . .	1	0	1	0	1	1
„ 1 month, . .	0	0	0	0	2	2
„ 2 „ . .	0	3	3	0	0	0
„ 3 „ . .	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 4 „ . .	1	1	2	0	0	0
„ 5 „ . .	1	1	2	2	0	2
„ 6 „ . .	5	1	6	1	0	1
„ 7 „ . .	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ 8 „ . .	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ 9 „ . .	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 11 „ . .	1	1	2	0	0	0
„ 12 „ . .	1	0	1	0	1	1
„ 18 „ . .	0	2	2	0	0	0
„ 2 years, . .	2	0	2	1	2	3
„ 3 „ . .	2	3	5	8	3	11
„ 4 „ . .	0	1	1	1	2	3
„ 5 „ . .	0	1	1	1	1	2
„ 6 „ . .	1	0	1	2	1	3
„ 7 „ . .	1	0	1	4	0	4
„ 8 „ . .	2	0	2	1	1	2
„ 9 „ . .	0	1	1	0	2	2
„ 10 „ . .	0	0	0	2	1	3
„ 11 „ . .	0	1	1	0	0	0
„ 16 „ . .	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 18 „ . .	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 „ . .	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 24 „ . .	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total, . .	18	21	39	26	20	46

The mortality was below the average of former years, being in the ratio of 7 per cent. to the total number under treatment, or 9 per cent. to the mean number resident.

The preceding Table shews the period of residence in the Asylum of those who were removed uncured. Of these cases 17 were removed to the Asylums of their district, 8 to the wards of work-houses, and 33 by their friends, in the expectation that they were so far well that their recovery would be completed at home, or that they were in such a state of quiescence that they could be easily cared for by their own families.

The next Table shews the ages of those admitted, of those who recovered, and of those who died.

TABLE III.—*Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, and Dead.*

AGE.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED RE- COVERED.			DEAD.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
From 10 to 20, .	3	4	7	3	2	5	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30, .	24	29	53	13	21	34	3	2	5
„ 30 „ 40, .	32	29	61	13	14	27	12	2	14
„ 40 „ 50, .	24	22	46	9	15	24	11	4	15
„ 50 „ 60, .	14	21	35	8	6	14	6	1	7
„ 60 „ 70, .	8	7	15	1	0	1	7	4	11
„ 70 „ 80, .	3	3	6	0	0	0	2	4	6
„ 80 „ 90, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 90 „ 100, .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Not known, . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total, . .	108	115	223	47	58	105	43	19	62

It illustrates the relative frequency of insanity at different ages, and its greater curability in early life.

In Table IV., No. 1, I have tabulated the various cases according to the old method of classification; and in No. 2 according to a new method which I have suggested as one of more practical utility. The form of insanity according to the old method is very often one of great doubt, as the various forms merge insensibly into each other, and often pass in a short space of time from one to another. According to the second method

they are arranged in natural groups or families, the entire history or the physical cause being the basis of classification, and not the symptoms only. This subject I have endeavoured, with the aid of the valuable assistants I have always had, to illustrate fully in our Medical Journals, where six of these groups have already been fully described, and where I hope, ere long, to have them all described and illustrated in detail.*

TABLE IV. No. I.—*Form of Disease in those Admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania,	26	16	42
„ Acute,	18	33	51
„ Puerperal,	0	18	18
„ Epileptic,	3	1	4
„ Suicidal,	0	1	1
„ Remittent,	0	3	3
„ Homicidal,	1	0	1
„ Senile,	5	8	13
Melancholia,	18	18	36
Dementia,	9	5	14
Congenital Idiocy,	2	0	2
Monomania,	1	4	5
„ of Suspicion,	3	1	4
„ of Unseen Agency,	3	1	4
Moral Insanity,	1	0	1
Dipsomania,	5	2	7
General Paralysis,	13	2	15
Religious Exaltation,	1	0	1
Erotomania,	0	2	2
Total,	109	115	224

The Tables shew a larger number of cases of Acute Mania than usual, which, being the most curable form of insanity, will in a great measure account for the large number of recoveries during the year.

One case of uræmic poisoning, or delirium, produced by kidney

* Moral Insanity, in the form of Dipsomania, by Dr Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. iii. p. 769. General Paralysis, by Dr Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 885. Mania of Phthisis or Tuberculosis, by Dr Clouston, Journal of Mental Science, vol. ix. p. 36. Moral Idiocy and Imbecility, by Dr Haynes, Journal of Mental Science, vol. x. p. 533. Climacteric Mania, by Dr Francis Skae, Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. x. p. 703.

disease and the presence of urea in the blood, was sent in by mistake, I presume, as insane, and died within two days.

TABLE IV. No. 2.—*Form of Insanity in those Admitted.*

FORMS OF INSANITY.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Moral Idiocy,	.	.	.	1	2	3
Intellectual Idiocy,	.	.	.	2	1	3
Insanity with Epilepsy,	.	.	.	2	1	3
Insanity of Masturbation,	.	.	.	12	2	14
Hysterical Mania,	.	.	.	1	4	5
Amenorrhœal Mania,	.	.	.	0	3	3
Puerperal Mania,	.	.	.	0	7	7
Post-connubial Mania,	.	.	.	0	1	1
Mania of Pregnancy,	.	.	.	0	2	2
Mania of Lactation,	.	.	.	0	9	9
Climacteric Mania,	.	.	.	6	20	26
Ovario Mania,	.	.	.	0	1	1
Mania of Atheroma,	.	.	.	7	10	17
Mania of Tuberculosis,	.	.	.	10	9	19
Syphilitic Mania,	.	.	.	1	0	1
Dipsomania,	.	.	.	4	1	5
Mania of Alcoholism,	.	.	.	11	4	15
Post-Febrile Insanity,	.	.	.	2	1	3
General Paralysis,	.	.	.	14	2	16
Uræmic Poisoning,	.	.	.	0	1	1
Insanity from Sun-stroke,	.	.	.	3	0	3
Idiopathic Mania,	{ Sthenic	{ Mania,	.	13	19	32
		{ Melancholia,	.	0	0	0
		{ Monomania,	.	1	0	1
	{ Asthenic	{ Mania,	.	6	9	15
		{ Melancholia,	.	7	3	10
		{ Monomania,	.	0	0	0
		{ Dementia,	.	6	3	9
Total,				109	115	224

Table V. illustrates the frequency of the suicidal impulse, and the means used, in the cases admitted during the year.

I deeply regret to say that, in two instances during the past year, patients affected with this morbid impulse succeeded in effecting their purpose. Such accidents have been exceedingly rare in this Asylum, only five having occurred during the last twenty years, although, as this Table and its predecessors shew, there are nearly 70 patients admitted annually who have attempted or meditated suicide, and who labour often for months after their admission under the impulse and desire to destroy themselves, and resort to

many devices to accomplish it. The best arrangements and the utmost vigilance will not always succeed, however, in preventing such accidents, as the experience of all Asylums abundantly shews.

TABLE V.—*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Had attempted Suicide, . . .	9	12	21
Had meditated Suicide, . . .	23	24	47
Total, . . .	32	36	68
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Acute Mania,	0	2	2
Mania,	0	1	1
„ Puerperal,	0	2	2
Melancholia,	7	7	14
Monomania of Unseen Agency,	1	0	1
Mania of Alcoholism, . . .	1	0	1
Total, . . .	9	12	21
<i>Form of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Acute Mania,	3	6	9
Melancholia,	7	9	16
Dipsomania,	2	0	2
General Paralysis,	3	0	3
Mania,	3	5	8
Puerperal Mania,	0	4	4
Mania of Alcoholism, . . .	3	0	3
Epileptic Mania,	1	0	1
Dementia,	1	0	1
Total, . . .	23	24	47
<i>Means used in attempts made—</i>			
Strangulation,	2	1	3
Drowning,	1	3	4
Starvation,	1	1	2
Poison,	0	3	3
Hanging,	0	2	2
Precipitation,	2	1	3
Cut Throat,	1	1	2
Poison, Shooting, and Drowning,	1	0	1
Drowning, Cut Throat, and Pre- cipitation,	1	0	1
Total, . . .	9	12	21

One of the cases occurred in the following manner. The

gentleman, who, although known to harbour homicidal impulses, was not supposed to be suicidal, stepped into his bedroom for a glass of water, and immediately broke the glass, and inflicted a deep wound in his neck with one of the fragments, dividing both the carotid artery and jugular vein. Being on the spot I immediately arrested the bleeding, and the vessels were soon afterwards tied by my friend Professor Spence; but the gentleman died about a week afterwards from Pyæmia, or venous inflammation. As far as I know, this is the only case upon record where section of these two vessels was not immediately fatal. The second case was that of a patient, permitted at his mother's request, to visit her every fortnight and spend the day with her. This he had done with propriety and benefit to himself apparently for eight months; but on the last occasion he absented himself all night, and was found dead in the morning, having suspended himself from a beam. It was believed that some injudicious friends had given him drink, and that remorse had revived suicidal impulses which had been for many months in abeyance.

The following Table shews the causes to which the insanity was ascribed in the cases admitted.

Intemperance was the exciting cause, as usual, in 10 per cent. of the sufferers. Next in frequency were moral causes, such as grief, anxiety, and domestic afflictions,—amounting, when added together, to nearly the same per centage as those ascribed to intemperance. The next most frequent cause was the climacteric period, or bodily disease of some kind. The frequency of relapses is also shewn in this Table, no fewer than 66 of the patients having had previous attacks. In 52, a hereditary predisposition was admitted to exist. The number of cases ascribed to religious excitement or revivals has very materially diminished during the past year, being only 3, instead of 13, as in the preceding year.

In three of the females, insanity was ascribed to seduction. In another case where the insanity was caused by pregnancy, the female ineffectually attempted suicide by drowning during her pregnancy, and destroyed her child after its birth by strangulation, previous to her admission to the Asylum.

TABLE VI.—*Causes of Disease (assigned) in those Admitted.*

CAUSES OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital,	3	4	7
Anxiety,	1	0	1
Terror,	0	1	1
Disappointed Affection,	0	3	3
Over-work,	2	0	2
Domestic Disagreements,	0	1	1
Domestic Affliction,	1	6	7
Religious Excitement,	1	2	3
Intemperance,	18	5	23
Disappointment in Business,	4	1	5
Change of Life,	0	17	17
Child-bearing,	0	7	7
Sun-stroke,	4	0	4
Old Age,	9	6	15
Bodily Ailments,	0	17	17
Epilepsy,	3	1	4
Over-lactation,	0	9	9
Fever,	4	1	5
Secret Vice,	5	2	7
Paralysis,	3	1	4
Syphilis,	1	0	1
Apoplexy,	1	0	1
Pregnancy,	0	2	2
Jealousy,	0	1	1
Over-study,	1	0	1
Hearing a Lecture,	1	0	1
Unknown,	47	28	75
Total,	109	115	224
Of these there had been Previous Attack in	34	32	66
Hereditary Predisposition known to exist in	26	26	52

Table VII. shews the form of insanity in those removed.

This Table shews the same results as all similar ones, namely, the greater curability of all the more acute forms of insanity. One case of recovery from General Paralysis is chronicled, but I fear it will turn out to be only one of those remarkable and temporary remissions which I have described in former Reports.

TABLE VII.—*Diseases of those Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved, at their Removal.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	RECOVERED.			RELIEVED.			NOT IMPROVED.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, . . .	15	16	31	7	9	16	2	2	4
„ Acute, . . .	8	14	22	2	1	3	0	2	2
„ Chronic, . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ Puerperal, . . .	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Epileptic, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Melancholia, . . .	12	17	29	3	4	7	2	0	2
Dementia, . . .	1	0	1	2	5	7	15	14	29
Monomania, . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ of Pride, . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ Suspicion, . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
„ Unseen Agency, . . .	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dipsomania, . . .	3	1	4	1	1	2	0	1	1
Mania a Potu, . . .	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homicidal Mania, . . .	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Religious Mania, . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Paralysis, . . .	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3
Total, . . .	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46

TABLE VIII.—*Period of Residence of those Recovered.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL
Under 1 week, . . .	1	0	1
„ 1 month, . . .	1	0	1
„ 2 „ . . .	8	5	13
„ 3 „ . . .	7	5	12
„ 4 „ . . .	6	10	16
„ 5 „ . . .	3	3	6
„ 6 „ . . .	5	7	12
„ 7 „ . . .	4	3	7
„ 8 „ . . .	2	6	8
„ 9 „ . . .	1	1	2
„ 10 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 11 „ . . .	2	1	3
„ 12 „ . . .	1	2	3
„ 18 „ . . .	3	8	11
„ 2 years, . . .	1	0	1
„ 3 „ . . .	0	4	4
„ 7 „ . . .	0	1	1
„ 14 „ . . .	0	1	1
Total, . . .	47	58	105

Table VIII. shews the length of time the patients who recovered had spent in the Asylum. The largest number recovered

within six, or at most, twelve months; but it is not a little interesting to note, that recoveries took place after three, seven, and even fourteen years' residence, shewing how very slow we should be to relax our efforts for the cure of any case, by consigning it to the category of incurables.

The next Table shews the duration of the insanity in the patients previous to their admission,—illustrating, as it does, the curability of insanity in its earlier stages, and its comparative hopelessness, when it has continued for any length of time before being placed under Asylum treatment.

TABLE IX.—*Duration of Disease previous to Admission, and Condition of those Admitted.*

DURATION OF DISEASE.	INCURABLE.		CURABLE.		ALREADY DIS-MISSED CURED.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week, .	4	7	23	17	17	11
„ 2 „ .	4	4	8	13	2	7
„ 3 „ .	1	0	1	6	1	2
„ 1 month, .	0	4	2	10	2	4
„ 6 weeks, .	3	4	6	3	4	1
„ 2 months, .	1	0	4	5	2	2
„ 3 „ .	2	3	3	5	1	3
„ 4 „ .	3	1	1	0	1	0
„ 5 „ .	0	1	0	2	0	0
„ 6 „ .	3	3	1	3	0	0
„ 8 „ .	1	1	0	0	0	0
„ 10 „ .	0	0	1	1	1	0
„ 12 „ .	1	1	3	4	2	2
„ 18 „ .	2	1	0	1	0	0
„ 2 years, .	2	0	0	1	0	1
„ 3 „ .	1	2	0	1	0	0
„ 4 „ .	0	1	0	0	0	0
„ 5 „ .	1	0	0	0	0	0
„ 8 „ .	0	0	1	0	0	0
„ 9 „ .	1	1	0	0	0	0
„ 10 „ .	2	1	0	0	0	0
„ 14 „ .	1	0	1	0	1	0
„ 19 „ .	1	0	0	0	0	0
„ 20 „ .	1	0	0	0	0	0
„ 25 „ .	0	1	0	0	0	0
„ 50 „ .	0	1	0	0	0	0
Congenital, .	3	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown, .	8	2	8	3	3	1
	46	40	63	75	37	34
Total, .	86		138		71	

The causes of death are given in the Table which follows. They are much the same in kind as those which are usually associated with insanity, and have been repeatedly recorded in previous Reports. A full account of the pathological appearances will be found in the Appendix attached to this Report.

TABLE X.—*Causes of Death.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis, . . .	11	0	11
Apoplexy,	0	1	1
Epilepsy,	2	0	2
Exhaustion after Mania, .	0	1	1
Cerebral Effusion, . . .	0	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis, . .	11	7	18
Paralysis,	1	0	1
Bronchitis,	2	0	2
Pneumonia,	1	0	1
Morbus Cordis,	2	1	3
Hæmatemesis,	0	1	1
Enteritis,	0	1	1
Dysentery,	2	0	2
Gradual Decay,	7	3	10
Bright's Disease, . . .	0	1	1
Suicide,	2	0	2
Gangrenous Ulceration of Intestines,	1	0	1
Abscess,	1	0	1
Puerperal Peritonitis, .	0	1	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas, .	0	1	1
Total,	43	19	62

Four of the patients, as will be seen from the next Table, died within a week after their admission, all of them being nearly moribund on their arrival. Such cases ought not to be sent to an Asylum.

One of these cases illustrated, in a very remarkable degree, the latency of the symptoms of bodily disease which is so frequent in mental derangement. A female laboured under acute internal inflammation, which proved fatal in a few days; yet she had never complained of pain, nor was the inflammation suspected by the distinguished medical men who attended her, nor indeed discovered until after death.

An attempt was made, supposed by a patient, to set fire to one

of the detached buildings of the West House during the past year, which was fortunately frustrated by the vigilance of the night watch, and the activity and zeal of the attendants. A similar accident occurred during the preceding year originating in an explosion of gas, which was speedily and effectively checked by the active and meritorious efforts of the attendants and patients. These accidents, and the recommendation of the Commissioner in Lunacy, have induced the Directors to furnish the Asylum with an ample supply of fire-plugs in addition to those previously on the establishment, and a fire-hose, for use in the event of any similar emergency occurring in future.

TABLE XI.—*Period of Residence of those Deceased.*

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under 3 days, . .	1	0	1
„ 1 week, . .	1	2	3
„ 2 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 3 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 1 month, . .	1	0	1
„ 2 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 3 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 4 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 5 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 7 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 8 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 9 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 10 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 12 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 18 „ . .	5	1	6
„ 2 years, . .	5	1	6
„ 3 „ . .	6	2	8
„ 4 „ . .	3	0	3
„ 6 „ . .	3	1	4
„ 7 „ . .	2	0	2
„ 8 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 9 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 10 „ . .	2	1	3
„ 12 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 14 „ . .	0	2	2
„ 15 „ . .	1	0	1
„ 18 „ . .	0	1	1
„ 19 „ . .	3	0	3
„ 24 „ . .	1	0	1
Total, . .	43	19	62

A sad accident occurred during the past year to one of the in-

mates, who slept in a small dormitory with several other patients, all of whom were believed to be safe and well-conducted. One of them, however, who had never before manifested any dangerous propensity, suddenly assaulted another female in the same room, and injured her eyes in such a manner that she was permanently deprived of her eyesight. The female so injured laboured under a very hopeless form of insanity, yet the accident was not the less to be deplored. The dormitory system has been generally lauded as affording protection against such assaults and against suicidal attempts, and other evils incident to solitary confinement; and doubtless in these respects it has great advantages, although, as this case shews, it is not without its disadvantages. The female who committed this assault had never before, and has not since, shewn any tendency to violence. She seems to have acted under the influence of a sudden and transient morbid impulse.

The dietary of the pauper department has long been a subject of dissatisfaction, not on account of any deficiency, but mostly on account of its quality, the mode in which it was served, and the want of variety. The constant complaints on the part of patients, and its unsuitableness for those accustomed to a better and more varied diet, or suffering from dyspepsia or debility, led very frequently to the necessity of substituting for special cases extra diet or stimulants. The dietary was very carefully revised, and with the assistance of our careful and efficient House Superintendent, a new dietary was submitted to the Directors, and with their approbation adopted. The change has been found to be very acceptable to the inmates, and although involving a considerable addition to the expenditure in butcher meat, it has been found by experience, as I anticipated, so much more acceptable and suitable, that the consumpt of stimulants and extras has diminished to such an amount as to compensate for the additional cost of the ordinary diet, and to remove many sources of daily irritation and complaint.

The health both mental and bodily of the inmates, as far as our limited experience as yet goes, appears to have been benefited by the change, which must therefore be regarded at present as a decided improvement upon our internal economy. I may add that

this change has met with the unqualified commendation of the visiting Commissioners in Lunacy.

I have little if anything to add to the record of former Reports in regard to the history of the Institution during the past year.

Our two cottages continue to afford pleasant retirement for patients of the higher class. Our amusements and recreations have been carried on with their wonted activity, gratification, and benefit to the inmates. Our weekly ball, and parties, our outdoor games of cricket, and bowls, and croquet, and our pic-nic parties, walking and driving excursions, visits to public exhibitions, concerts, lectures, and other sources of instruction and amusement, are continued as in former years. Our monthly periodical and weekly Library Club continue to afford the same stimulus to intellectual exercise as before.

Three matches at cricket, two with the Merchiston Eleven, and one with the Second Eleven of the Caledonian Club, came off during the summer; and although our Eleven came off second best, they made an excellent stand for the honour of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

Our Bible class, under the able care of our much esteemed chaplain Mr M'Culloch, continues as formerly to afford its quota of occupation and benefits. We have been favoured with several excellent concerts and admirable lectures by kind friends. Of these I may mention a delightful concert given by the Edinburgh Glee Union, and another by the Directors of the Edinburgh Saturday Evening Concerts. Of the lecturers I may mention the names of George Thoms, Esq., Advocate-Depute, Dr Bedford, and Mr Smith of Heriot's Hospital, and Mr Grossmith of London, to all of whom the inmates testified their deep sense of gratitude.

A cottage was taken during the autumn, on the banks of the Tweed, where a small party of gentlemen enjoyed the amenities of fishing, and of drives and walks through the beautiful scenery of the adjoining district, and to the places of historical interest with which it abounds.

The accompanying Tables bear testimony to the activity with which the industrial department of the Institution has been worked. The amount of work executed in the various depart-

ments will bear comparison with the results of almost any similar institution.

I have much pleasure in congratulating the Directors on the choice they have made in the new Matron of the Eastern House, who has contributed much to the happiness of the ladies under her care, and has proved a most efficient addition to the staff of officers.

One of my assistants, Dr Haynes, has left during the past year to undertake the charge of a Private Asylum of old standing in England; and we are about to lose the services, ere long, of another, Dr Tuke, who has just been appointed Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum. This is the eleventh assistant who has left the Edinburgh Asylum to take charge of large Asylums elsewhere during my residence; and it must be gratifying I think to the Directors to know, that all of them have gained the highest commendation from the Commissioners in Lunacy, both in England and Scotland, for the efficient manner in which the Asylums under their care are conducted. I mention this as a matter of gratification and pride, both for the Medical School of Edinburgh and for the Institution over which you preside, and as a testimony on the part of the public to the efficiency of your staff of Medical Assistants.

In conclusion, I have again to thank you for your continued support in carrying out the great ends of our Institution,—the cure and alleviation of one of the direst diseases which afflict our fellow creatures.

DAVID SKAE, M.D.

ARTICLES.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN W. D.		FOR QUARTERS ENDING—				TOTAL IN E. D.		TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	Mar. 31.				June 30.				lbs. oz.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.				lbs. oz.	Dec. 31.	lbs. oz.	
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.			lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.				
Roasting Meat . . .	949 8	936 . .	22977 12	19768 . .	2400 8	2290 4	2343 . .	1924 12	39 4	2223 4	2290 4	2343 . .	2400 8	2290 4	9317 . .	2223 4	11241 12	Roasting Meat . .
Boiling Meat . . .	6998 . .	6984 . .	22977 12	1915 8	2146 . .	2051 4	2106 . .	60742 12	..	2049 12	2051 4	2106 . .	2146 . .	2051 4	8353 . .	2049 12	69095 12	Boiling Meat . .
Houghs . . .	10842 . .	10802 . .	137 12	2736 . .	675 4	656 8	597 8	21781 12	..	654 4	656 8	597 8	675 4	656 8	2583 8	654 4	24365 4	Houghs . . .
Necks . . .	3822 . .	3806 . .	..	3382 . .	..	..	..	7628 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7628 . .	Necks . . .
Ox Heads . . .	3840 . .	4140 . .	1271 . .	1668 8	..	..	..	11299 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11338 8	Ox Heads . . .
Ham . . .	42 8	73 8	55 . .	..	..	..	150 8	237 6	..	..	..	150 8	150 2	146 4	551 2	104 4	788 8	Ham . . .
Suet . . .	164 . .	159 . .	..	..	..	..	..	323 . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	12 . .	10 . .	335 . .	Suet . . .
Oatmeal . . .	11944 . .	11710 . .	19768 . .	19768 . .	618 . .	506 . .	560 . .	62379 . .	..	524 . .	506 . .	560 . .	618 . .	506 . .	2208 . .	524 . .	64587 . .	Oatmeal . . .
Flour . . .	2057 . .	2026 . .	1915 8	1915 8	284 . .	294 . .	228 . .	7791 8	..	287 . .	294 . .	228 . .	284 . .	294 . .	1093 . .	287 . .	8884 8	Flour . . .
Barley . . .	3900 . .	3829 . .	2736 . .	2736 . .	326 . .	312 . .	337 . .	12945 . .	..	280 . .	312 . .	337 . .	326 . .	312 . .	1255 . .	280 . .	14200 . .	Barley . . .
Split Pease . . .	4283 8	4239 . .	3382 . .	3382 . .	234 . .	234 . .	234 . .	15398 8	..	216 . .	234 . .	234 . .	234 . .	234 . .	918 . .	216 . .	16316 8	Split Pease . . .
Whole Rice . . .	966 . .	930 . .	1668 8	1668 8	161 . .	136 . .	130 . .	5264 . .	..	120 . .	136 . .	130 . .	161 . .	136 . .	547 . .	120 . .	5811 . .	Whole Rice . . .
Ground Rice . . .	..	3 . .	..	..	83 . .	78 . .	83 . .	3 . .	..	70 . .	78 . .	83 . .	83 . .	78 . .	314 . .	70 . .	317 . .	Ground Rice . . .
Sago . . .	86 . .	60 . .	..	..	65 . .	65 . .	65 . .	146 . .	..	56 . .	65 . .	65 . .	65 . .	65 . .	251 . .	56 . .	397 . .	Sago . . .
Arrow Root . . .	696 . .	714 . .	21 8	21 8	205 . .	204 8	205 . .	1478 . .	..	96 . .	204 8	205 . .	205 . .	204 8	291 . .	96 . .	1769 . .	Arrow Root . . .
Tea . . .	405 13	410 2	569 3	569 3	87 . .	89 8	84 8	1953 2	..	186 7	89 8	84 8	87 . .	89 8	801 . .	186 7	2754 9	Tea . . .
Coffee . . .	837 2	892 12	205 3	205 3	1235 8	1265 8	1233 8	2138 7	..	80 . .	1265 8	1233 8	1235 8	1265 8	341 . .	80 . .	2479 7	Coffee . . .
Raw Sugar . . .	3534 3	3521 8	2751 15	2751 15	248 8	481 4	248 8	12615 6	..	1121 8	481 4	248 8	228 8	481 4	4856 . .	1121 8	17471 6	Raw Sugar . . .
Loaf Sugar . . .	116 . .	104 . .	360 4	360 4	234 . .	231 . .	234 . .	688 4	..	183 8	231 . .	234 . .	228 8	481 4	1141 12	183 8	1830 . .	Loaf Sugar . . .
Fresh Butter . . .	58 8	58 8	61 . .	61 . .	662 8	553 8	662 8	236 8	..	221 . .	553 8	662 8	665 . .	553 8	920 . .	221 . .	1156 8	Fresh Butter . . .
Salt Butter . . .	1217 . .	1149 8	1708 . .	1708 . .	477 . .	395 . .	477 . .	5869 . .	..	563 8	395 . .	477 . .	665 . .	553 8	2444 8	563 8	8313 8	Salt Butter . . .
Cheese . . .	539 8	499 12	2437 15	2437 15	336 . .	448 . .	336 . .	5801 12	..	322 6	448 . .	336 . .	497 . .	395 . .	1691 6	322 6	7493 2	Cheese . . .
Common Salt . . .	2688 . .	2576 . .	2576 . .	2576 . .	39 . .	19 . .	39 . .	10752 . .	..	560 . .	448 . .	336 . .	336 . .	448 . .	1680 . .	560 . .	12432 . .	Common Salt . . .
Mustard . . .	91 . .	83 . .	74 . .	74 . .	39 . .	19 . .	39 . .	352 . .	..	24 . .	19 . .	39 . .	21 . .	19 . .	103 . .	24 . .	455 . .	Mustard . . .
Pepper . . .	78 . .	78 . .	91 . .	91 . .	19 . .	16 . .	19 . .	299 . .	..	10 . .	16 . .	19 . .	3 . .	16 . .	48 . .	10 . .	347 . .	Pepper . . .
Currants . . .	114 . .	104 . .	134 8	134 8	38 . .	28 . .	38 . .	479 . .	..	124 8	28 . .	38 . .	10 . .	28 . .	200 . .	124 8	679 . .	Currants . . .
Candles . . .	87 . .	61 . .	61 . .	61 . .	54 . .	36 . .	54 . .	287 . .	..	78 . .	36 . .	54 . .	24 . .	36 . .	192 . .	78 . .	479 . .	Candles . . .
Starch . . .	87 . .	87 . .	164 . .	164 . .	12 . .	14 . .	12 . .	465 . .	..	127 . .	14 . .	12 . .	12 . .	14 . .	165 . .	127 . .	630 . .	Starch . . .
Soda . . .	1104 . .	1319 . .	1270 . .	1270 . .	149 . .	175 . .	149 . .	4283 . .	..	590 . .	175 . .	149 . .	177 . .	175 . .	1091 . .	590 . .	5374 . .	Soda . . .
White Soap . . .	90 8	117 . .	90 . .	90 . .	4 8	3+2 . .	4 8	414 8	..	324 . .	3+2 . .	4 8	4 8	3+2 . .	9 . .	324 . .	423 8	White Soap . . .
Yellow Soap . . .	2832 . .	3433 . .	2815 . .	2815 . .	337 . .	64 . .	337 . .	11969 . .	..	64 . .	64 . .	337 . .	365 8	3+2 . .	1368 8	64 . .	13337 8	Yellow Soap . . .
Soft Soap . . .	1792 . .	1664 . .	1792 . .	1792 . .	192 . .	..	192 . .	7168 . .	..	..	..	192 . .	192 . .	..	512 . .	..	7680 . .	Soft Soap . . .
Current Loaves . . .	3 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 . .	..	12 . .	..	..	..	..	12 . .	12 . .	15 . .	Current Loaves . . .
Cakes Short Bread . .	4724 . .	7124 . .	13570 . .	13570 . .	2530 . .	2300 . .	2530 . .	37288 . .	..	12 . .	..	..	2490 . .	2300 . .	9690 . .	12 . .	4678 . .	Cakes Short Bread . .
4 lb. Loaves Bread . .	120000 . .	94800 . .	..	..	..	..	..	214800 . .	..	2370 . .	..	..	..	..	9690 . .	2370 . .	12 . .	4 lb. Loaves Bread . .
6 oz. Loaves Bread . .	1482 . .	1466 . .	1464 . .	1464 . .	4940 . .	4904 . .	4940 . .	5882 . .	..	4956 . .	4904 . .	4940 . .	4884 . .	4904 . .	19684 . .	4956 . .	214800 . .	6 oz. Loaves Bread . .
Rolls and Biscuit . .	1820 . .	1820 . .	1794 1/2	1794 1/2	819 . .	828 . .	819 . .	7226 1/2	..	828 . .	828 . .	819 . .	819 . .	828 . .	3294 . .	828 . .	25566 . .	Rolls and Biscuit . .
Sweet Milk, gals. . .	3776 . .	3260 . .	4271 . .	4271 . .	..	..	..	15005 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10520 1/2	Sweet Milk, gals. . .
Skimmed Milk, do. . .	809 . .	556 . .	240 . .	240 . .	602 . .	641 . .	602 . .	1779 . .	..	650 . .	641 . .	602 . .	648 . .	641 . .	2541 . .	650 . .	15005 1/2	Skimmed Milk, do. . .
Eggs, doz. . .	31 . .	25 . .	21 . .	21 . .	12 . .	30 . .	12 . .	100 . .	..	12 . .	..	..	36 . .	30 . .	90 . .	12 . .	4320 . .	Eggs, doz. . .
Table Salt, packets . .	31 . .	15 . .	44 . .	44 . .	30 . .	82 . .	30 . .	117 . .	..	57 . .	..	..	42 . .	82 . .	211 . .	57 . .	196 . .	Table Salt, packets . .
Vinegar & Ketchup . .	2190 . .	2610 . .	3570 . .	3570 . .	1260 . .	1525 . .	1260 . .	11790 . .	..	1390 . .	..	..	1430 . .	1525 . .	5605 . .	1390 . .	328 . .	Vinegar & Ketchup . .
Beer, gals. . .	492 1	392 4	140 4	140 4	72 7	75 . .	72 7	1112 2	..	29 . .	..	..	95 3	75 . .	271 10	29 . .	17395 . .	Beer, gals. . .
Porter, doz. pints . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1383 12	Porter, doz. pints . .

ARTICLES.	EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					TOTAL FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.	
	FOR QUARTERS ENDING--				TOTAL IN E. D.	FOR QUARTERS ENDING--				TOTAL IN W. D.		
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.		Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.			
Apples, .....	...	...	52	22	74	...	...	38	14	52	126 gallons at 2s.	0
Artichokes,	68	...	...	92	160	26	...	...	...	26	186 gallons " 1s.	0
Beans, .....	...	...	54	32	86	...	...	56	58	114	200 pecks " 0s.	0
Do. Kidney, .....	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22 gallons " 3s.	0
Beetroot,	36	86	...	44	166	60	18	...	55	133	299 dozen " 0s.	6
Brocoli,	72	118	...	46	236	...	64	...	57	121	357 dozen " 1s.	0
Brussels Sprouts, ...	94	22	...	76	192	36	216	...	...	252	444 gallons " 1s.	0
Cabbage,	112	163	318	218	811	350	116	637	591	1694	2505 dozen " 0s.	9
Do. Red,	10	...	...	12	22	...	...	...	14	14	36 dozen " 1s.	0
Carrots,	186	172	256	152	766	152	92	266	178	688	1454 bundles " 0s.	0
Cauliflower, .....	...	...	114	88	202	...	...	72	52	124	326 dozen " 1s.	6
Celery,	112	32	...	28	172	35	...	...	...	35	207 dozen " 1s.	9
Cherries, .....	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22 pints " 1s.	0
Cress, .....	...	176	112	...	288	...	...	98	...	98	386 bundles " 0s.	2
Currants, Black, ...	...	...	51	...	51	...	...	20	...	20	71 pints " 0s.	10
Do. Red, .....	...	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	38 pints " 0s.	9
Gooseberries, .....	...	100	282	...	382	...	55	522	...	577	959 pints " 0s.	6
Greens, German, ...	236	232	...	98	566	200	312	...	104	616	1182 dozen " 0s.	2
Leeks,	312	264	...	116	692	172	627	...	...	799	1491 bundles " 0s.	7½
Lettuce, .....	...	294	166	...	460	...	168	54	...	222	682 dozen " 0s.	3
Onions,	72	94	...	138	304	127	42	...	84	253	557 pecks " 1s.	9
Do. Bundles, ...	194	296	500	24	1014	...	194	738	148	1080	2094 bundles " 0s.	1
Parsley,	252	312	318	328	1210	92	245	324	386	1047	2257 bundles " 0s.	4
Parsnip,	118	64	...	96	278	138	56	...	96	290	568 dozen " 0s.	0
Pears, .....	...	...	22	9	31	...	...	36	10	46	77 gallons " 2s.	0
Pease, .....	...	...	264	196	460	...	...	450	512	962	1422 pecks " 0s.	6
Potatoes,	1156	1142	956	1150	4404	4784	4108	1628	3176	13696	562½ bolls " 13s.	1
Radishes, .....	...	248	133	...	381	...	112	84	...	196	577 bundles " 0s.	6
Raspberries, .....	...	...	41	...	41	...	...	32	...	32	73 pints " 0s.	6
Rhubarb, .....	...	338	300	...	638	...	248	200	...	448	1086 bundles " 0s.	6
Savoy,	212	122	...	58	392	152	86	...	247	485	877 dozen " 0s.	0
Spinach, .....	...	122	48	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	170 gallons " 0s.	6
Strawberries, .....	...	...	51	...	51	...	...	24	...	24	75 pints " 0s.	6

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

During the Year ending 31st December 1864.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's wages only.

I. TAILORS.

Making 119 jackets, at 3s. 6d.	L.20	16	6
... 96 vests, at 1s. 6d.	7	4	0
... 160 pairs trousers, at 1s. 6d.	12	0	0
... 301 flannel jackets, at 1s.	15	1	0
... 461 pairs drawers, at 1s.	23	1	0
... 261 bonnets, at 5d.	5	8	9
... 128 stocks, at 5d.	2	13	4
... 11 tweed suits, at 15s.	8	5	0
Bed sheets, quilts, and canvass dresses,	8	19	10
Repairs,	96	9	7
New work and repairs for private individuals,	6	1	2
	<hr/> L.206 0 2		

II. SHOEMAKERS.

[illegible]

Brought forward, L.326 18 9

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of engineer and blacksmith work for Western Department,	L.83	8	7	
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	23	6	5	
Do. do. for workshops and garden,	23	9	5	
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,	12	0	7	
				142 5 0

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Making new hair and seaweed mattresses and pillows, straw palliasses, covering chairs, canvass frames, strapping, &c.; also altering, stuffing, twilting, and repairing old ditto for Western Department,	L.86	12	2	
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	30	19	11	
Do. do. for do. Cottage,	6	15	9	
Do. do. for Dr Skae's House,	3	0	9	
Do. do. for Myreside Cottage,	4	18	0	
				132 6 7

V. PRINTERS.

Notices of discharge, cards and bills for lectures and concerts, circulars, supplement to catalogue, library club proceedings, contracts for provisions, &c., rules for reading-room, gate-keeper's returns, order books, ball orders, dietary, laundry list, provision journal, &c.,	L.20	15	0	
Monthly Mirror and Annual Report,	38	9	1	
				59 4 1

VI. GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, & SLATERS.

Putting in 1729 panes in Western Department,	L.18	5	4	
Do. 328 ... in Eastern Department,	5	6	6	
Do. 108 ... in miscellaneous buildings,	1	7	10	
Plasterer and slater work,	14	5	0	
				39 4 8

VII. MASONS.

Building, cutting, slapping, altering, and repairing sundry places; also altering, lifting, and relaying pavement in Western Department,	L.20	11	6	
Do. do. in Eastern Department,	5	5	0	
Do. do. and building a hen-house, water-closet, and coal-cellar,	11	1	3	
				36 17 9

Carry forward, L.736 16 10

Brought forward, L.736 16 10

VIII. CARPENTERS.

Making and fitting up tables, presses with shelving, water closet seats, &c., two carts with wheels, and a hurley with wheels, boxes, stands for sinks, bath covers, bed stretcher frames, window frames and shutters, picture frames, ventilators, new doors and standards, eistern covers, palings, linings, floorings, cornices, window blind rollers, &c.; also cleaning, altering, and repairing furniture, meat hoists, &c. in Western Department,				L.73	16	8
Do. do. for workshops and garden implements,	10	8	7			
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	24	0	2			
Do. do. for miscellaneous buildings,	32	6	4			
Do. do. amount for coffins,	7	0	0			
					147	11 9

IX. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, & TINSMITHS.

Plumber, gasfitter, and tinsmith work for Western Department,				L.38	19	0
Do. do. for Eastern Department,	11	18	10			
Do. do. for garden and miscellaneous buildings,	8	3	6			
					59	1 4

X. PAINTERS.

Painting and papering in Western Department,				L.43	10	4
Do. do. in Eastern Department,	21	3	0			
Do. do. in miscellaneous buildings,	8	6	8			
					73	0 0
					L.1016	9 11

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent.*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN WESTERN DEPARTMENT

			L.	s.	d.		L.
400	Print gowns	. . at 2d	3	6	8		
323	Plaiding petticoats	... 1d	1	6	11		
40	Flannel do.	... 1d	0	3	4		
308	Checked aprons	. ... 1d	1	5	8		
425	Male do.	. ... 1d	1	15	5		
216	Caps . . . . .	... 1d	0	18	0		
12284	Pair stockings	. ... 1d	51	3	8		
634	Pair drawers	. . ... 1d	2	12	10		
435	Jackets . . . . .	... 1d	1	16	3		
3674	Blue shirts . . .	... 1d	15	6	2		
40	White do. . . . .	... 6d	1	0	0		
64	Collars . . . . .	... 1d	0	5	4		
	Carry forward,		L.81	0	3		
							L.86

MRS JACK, *Matron*

ARTICLES MADE BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

6 Gowns.	69 Pocket handkerchiefs hemmed.	24 Artificial flowers.
5 Shawls.	10 Slip bodices.	2 Smoking caps.
8 Night gowns.	12 Habit shirts.	2 Shirts.
6 Night caps.	14 Collars.	33 Quilts.
10 Chemises.	6 Muslin sleeves.	48 Pair blankets.
2 Pair drawers.	4 Linen do.	54 Towels.
6 White petticoats.	8 Slippers sewed.	43 Dusters.
5 Coloured do.	3 Slippers embroidered.	6 Sofa covers.
1 Flannel do.	18 Worsted work.	16 Chair do.
6 Flannel underdresses.	14 Knitting.	6 Table cloths.
0 Pair worsted stockings.	4 Trimming sewed.	1 Toilet cover.
8 Pair cotton do.	45 Crotchet.	32 Window blinds.
5 Aprons.		233 Sundries.
2 Neckerchiefs hemmed.		

ARTICLES REPAIRED BY FEMALES IN EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

10 Gowns.	1086 Pair worsted stock- ings.	437 Shirts.
6 Shawls.	203 Pair cotton do.	18 Quilts.
6 Night gowns.	38 Aprons.	9 Pair blankets.
2 Night caps.	55 Slip bodices.	80 Pillow slips.
5 Chemises.	47 Pair stays.	20 Towels.
6 Pair drawers.	83 Habit shirts.	3 Sofa covers.
2 White petticoats.	27 Collars.	14 Table cloths.
30 Coloured do.	18 Muslin sleeves.	10 Toilet covers.
30 Flannel do.	9 Linen do.	408 Sundries.
35 Flannel underdresses.		

A. M. SHEARER, *Matron*.ABSTRACT, &c. VALUE OF STOCK ON HAND IN STORES
AT 31st DECEMBER 1864.

Provisions, groceries, and stimulants,	£534 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>House Furnishings</i> —Consisting of china, crystal, crockery, bedding, hessian, damask, toilet covers, sheeting, bed lace, cord, hair cloth, packsheet, window blinds and mounting, coffin mounting, pails, knives and forks, razors, brushes, matts, &c.,	313 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Male Clothing</i> —Plaiding, dowlas, duck, lasting cloth, canvass, cordu- roy, tweed, shirting, hose, handkerchiefs, stocks, shoes, braces, with tailors' and shoemakers' stock,	305 15 6
<i>Female Clothing</i> —White and black cotton, linen, plaids, shawls, muslin and prints, drugget, jane, flannel, stays, tape, needles and thread, &c.,	193 9 6
<i>Ironmongery</i> —Tin goods, blacksmiths, masons, plumbers, upholsterers, joiners, painters, glaziers, and printer's stock,	208 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Amount of pigs, as per valuation,	150 10 0
Three stalks of wheat and three of oats,	100 0 0
	£1806 17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

ANDREW LESLIE, *House Superintendent*.

APPENDIX.

PATHOLOGICAL APPEARANCES OBSERVED IN THE BRAIN DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Of the 62 deaths which occurred during the year, autopsies were made in 48 cases, and the pathological changes were carefully recorded. The lesions of the Encephalon are noted below, and are arranged so as to shew their relations to the various forms of mental disorder.

The following Tables give the forms of insanity and the causes of death in those examined :—

FORMS OF INSANITY.

Acute Mania,	1	Brought forward,	20
Senile do.	1	Puerperal Insanity,	1
Mania,	3	General Paralysis,	7
Chronic Mania,	5	Dementia,	13
Epileptic do.	4	Epileptic do.	1
Melancholia,	5	Senile do.	5
Monomania of Pride,	1	Congenital Imbecility,	1
Carry forward,	20	Total,	48

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Phthisis,	17	Brought forward,	32
Bronchitis,	3	Dysentery,	1
Pleurisy,	2	Apoplexy,	1
Pleurisy and Erysipelas,	1	Exhaustion from Mania and Bron-	
Pneumonia,	2	chitis,	1
Chronic do.	1	General Paralysis,	6
Phthisis, with Gangrene of Lung,	1	Paralysis and General Debility,	1
Heart Disease and Dropsy,	1	General Decay,	3
Ossification of Heart,	1	General Tuberculosis,	1
Pelvic Cellulitis,	1	Carious Abscess of Femur,	1
Hæmatemesis,	1	Wound of Neck, followed by	
Tubercular Ulceration of Intes-		Pyæmia,	1
tines,	1	Total,	48
Carry forward,	32		

In several cases the skull was found to be unsymmetrical.

The Calvarium was of unusual thickness in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Congenital Imbecility, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Calvarium was unusually thin in 2 cases of Mania, 1 of Chronic Mania, 1 of Dementia, and 2 of Senile Dementia.

The Calvarium was very dense and hard in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Chronic Mania, and 2 of Dementia.

The Sutures were completely obliterated in the case of a female twenty-seven years old.

The Pacchionian bodies were unusually large, and had caused deep depressions in the skull-cap, in 1 case of Dementia, 1 of Idiocy, and 1 of Senile Dementia.

The Dura Mater was adherent in 1 case of Acute Mania, 1 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Senile Dementia, 3 of Dementia, and 3 of General Paralysis.

The Dura Mater was thickened in 1 case of Senile Dementia, and 1 of General Paralysis.

The Dura Mater was roughened with Calcareous deposits in 1 case of Dementia.

A thin layer of Osteophyte existed in 1 case of Puerperal Insanity.

The Arachnoid was gelatinous in appearance in 1 case of Mania, 2 of Epileptic Mania, 1 of Idiocy, 3 of Senile Dementia, 1 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arachnoid was thickened in 1 case of Epileptic Mania, 2 of General Paralysis, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arachnoid was opaque in 3 cases of Dementia, and 2 of General Paralysis.

There was an unusual amount of fluid in the cavity of the Arachnoid and in the Sub-arachnoid space in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 2 of Chronic Mania, 3 of General Paralysis, 3 of Dementia, 2 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Puerperal Insanity.

The Fluid had caused absorption of a considerable amount of brain substance at Apex in 1 case of Dementia.

The Pia Mater was adherent in 3 cases of General Paralysis, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

The Arteries were Atheromatous in 1 case of Epileptic Dementia, 2 of Chronic Mania, 1 of General Paralysis, 5 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Dementia.

The Brain was congested in 2 cases of Epileptic Mania, 4 of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

Medulla Oblongata was congested in 1 case of Epileptic Mania.

The Brain was Anæmic in 2 cases of Mania, 1 of Melancholia, and 2 of Dementia.

The Brain was generally soft in 2 cases of Dementia.

The Brain was Œdematous in 1 case of Puerperal Insanity, 1 of Senile Dementia, and 1 of Dementia.

The Layers in the Grey Matter were unusually distinct in 3 cases of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 2 of Mania.

There were Limited Softenings in 1 case of Senile Dementia, and 2 of Chronic Mania.

There was Atrophy of the Anterior Lobes in 1 case of General Paralysis, and 1 of Dementia.

The Grey Matter was unusually pale in 3 cases of Dementia, 1 of Melancholia, and 1 of Senile Dementia.

The Grey Matter was very dark in 2 cases of Chronic Mania, 2 of General Paralysis, 1 of Puerperal Insanity, and 1 of Dementia.

Fluid was found in the Ventricles in 1 case of Dementia, 2 of General Paralysis, 1 of Melancholia, 2 of Mania, and 1 of Epileptic Mania.

The Ventricles were much distended with fluid in 1 case of General Paralysis, 2 of Dementia, and 1 of Chronic Mania.

Granulations on the walls of the Ventricles were observed in 3 cases of General Paralysis.

The Choroid Plexuses were cystic in 1 case of Mania, 3 of Dementia, 1 of Idiocy, 2 of General Paralysis, and 1 of Senile Mania.

The Septum Lucidum was opaque and thick in 1 case of Epileptic Mania, and 2 of General Paralysis.

The Pineal Gland was much enlarged in 1 case of Dementia.

The Sinuses were much gorged with blood in 1 case of Senile Dementia.

The following Pathological appearances were found in a case of Senile Mania with Atheroma. In the left cerebral hemisphere, on a level with the lateral ventricle, there was an irregular cavity, 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad. This cavity was filled with a black clot of blood, and communicated with the posterior Cornu of the left lateral ventricle. Both ventricles were likewise filled with blood, there being an opening in the posterior part of the Septum Lucidum. This patient was found insensible in bed. After a few hours, she recovered consciousness so far as to be able to move her limbs and look about her; she was also able to swallow some food. She lingered in this state for seven days, and then died.

The following appearances were found in the case of a General Paralytic, who took a congested attack in the morning, but soon exhibited symptoms of Apoplexy, became completely comatose, and died in the course of twelve hours. On the under surface of the Cerebellum, in the mesial line, there was a large recent clot, spreading out a good deal to the left side. This clot, when followed through the fourth ventricle, was found to be continuous with a simi-

lar one, occupying a cavity in the white substance of the Cerebrum on the left side: this cavity was about two inches long, reaching forwards by the side of the Optic Thalamus.

The following Pathological changes were observed in a case of Senile Dementia with Atheroma. In the cavity of the Arachnoid, on both sides, there was a thin, semi-organised clot diffused over the surface of the hemispheres. In the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere there was a large irregular cavity or cyst, two inches long by one broad. This cyst was filled with clear serous fluid, and lined by rusty-coloured matter, containing crystals of Hæmatoidine. In front, and on the outside, the wall of the cyst consisted of the grey matter of the Convolutions alone,—the white matter being, as it were, completely dissected out.

This patient, three years before his admission into the Asylum, had an attack of Apoplexy. He recovered from the immediate effects of this, but Dementia gradually supervened, with great loss of muscular power, especially in the lower extremities. About two months before his death he had another slight apoplectic attack; and though he partially rallied after this, his general health gradually gave way.

The above cases are interesting, as shewing both that a very extensive lesion of the brain may take place without entailing immediately fatal results, and also that proximity of the lesion to the Medulla Oblongata, and the other centres of sensation, gives rise to much more serious consequences than what are observed to ensue when only the Cerebral Hemispheres are involved.

In a case of Senile Dementia, the Cerebral Arteries were excessively atheromatous, and the right middle cerebral artery was found to be obstructed by a firm, fibrinous mass, evidently not of recent origin. There was a limited softening in the back part of the corresponding Corpus Striatum—the vascular supply to which had been interfered with by the plugging of the artery. This patient was admitted in a very weak state, but was not paralytic.

In another case of Senile Dementia, the cerebral arteries were extensively atheromatous, and several limited softenings were found in the Cerebrum, the largest of which was $1\frac{1}{2}$ in length.

Table of Weights of Organs, and Causes of Death.

SEX.	AGE.	FORM OF INSANITY.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Encephal.	Cerebell, Pons, and Medulla.	Heart.	Right Lung	Left Lung.	Liver.	Spleen.	Right Kidney.	Left Kidney.	Stature.
MALES.	67	Chronic Mania,	Chronic Bronchitis,	48	5	8	27	24	31	4	4	4½	ft.
	45	Do.	Phthisis,	56½	5½	12	45½	..	61	10	6	6	3
	23	Epileptic Mania,	Do.	49	6½	9½	31	34	36½	5	4½	4	7
	33	Do.	Do.	52	7½	9	..	..	..	14	4½	4½	7
	52	Do.	Do.	45	6	9	27	33	33½	3	4½	4½	8
	68	Dementia,	Do.	45	6½	10	34	25	38	6	5	4½	9
	63	Do.	Do.	32	7	11½	25½	29½	46	4½	4	4½	9
	55	Do.	Carious Abscess connected with Femur,	59	6	12½	17½	11½	49	5	4½	4½	5
	56	Do.	Pneumonia,	50	6	12½	30	23	46	..	4½	4½	5
	40	Do.	Phthisis,	53	6	14½	41	..	39	2	5½	5½	10
	38	Do.	Pleurisy,	57	5½	10½	34	34	57½	10	6	6	10
	44	Do.	Phthisis,	57	7	11½	37½	38½	45	10	6½	6½	9
	42	Do.	Exhaustion,	58	6½	8	22	25½	37½	8	4	4	5
	68	Epileptic Dementia,	Chronic Bronchitis,	42	6½	8½	43	27	50	6	8	6	5
	75	Senile Dementia,	Pneumonia,	47	6	17	42	31½	39	7	6	7	1
	87	Do.	General Decay,	57	6	13	18	15	50	9	7	5½	8
	74	Do.	Ossific Disease of Heart,	46	6	17	17½	19	32	2	3	4	7
	60	Do.	Paralysis—General Debility,	47	6	18	30½	28	17½	..	..	..	..
	60	Do.	Gradual Decay,	43	6	13	29	33½	..	2	4½	5	9
	28	Melancholia,	Wound of Neck, followed by Pyæmia,	54	7½	15	34	35	68	..	..	..	10
	39	Do.	Phthisis,	54½	6½	15	42	22½	44	3	5½	5½	7
	45	Do.	Dysentery,	48½	5½	9½	20½	20	46	4	4½	4½	5
	50	Monomania of Pride,	General Paralysis,	50	6½	11	21	20	67	13	6	9	10
	58	General Paralysis,	Do.	50½	7½	21	22	25	53	5	5½	5½	6
	38	Do.	Do.	51½	6	11	22	26	54	2	4	5	9
	44	Do.	Do.	56	6	10	34	27	62	7	4	5	9
	34	Do.	Phthisis and Gangrene of Lung,	47	7	10½	54	41½	42	7	6	10	10
	41	Do.	General Paralysis,	43½	6½	7½	36	36	44	6	4½	5	10
	44	Do.	Do.	54½	7	10	23	30½	44	3	4½	5	10
	54	Do.	Do.	45½	6	15	42	33½	59	5	6½	5½	10
	47	Imbecility,	Tubercular Ulceration of Intestines,	53	6	10½	24	24	54	8	4½	5½	7
FEMALES.	27	Mania,	Phthisis,	47½	5½	7½	32	24	40	3	4	4½	5
	..	Do.	Bronchitis,	..	..	7½	27	25	43	5	6	5	4
	60	Do.	Pleurisy—Erysipelas,	39	..	12	16	15	36	3	3	3	11
	55	Acute Mania,	Do.	39	4½	9½	37½	17½	35	4	4½	4	10
	37	Chronic Mania,	Phthisis,	39	5	10	14	13½	40	5½	4½	4	4
	44	Do.	Do.	47	..	8½	55	29	42	6	..	5½	5
	69	Recurrent Mania,	Exhaustion from Mania—Bronchitis,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	93	Senile Mania,	Apoplexy,	41	5½	12	20½	10	26	2	3½	3	..
	30	Puerperal Insanity,	Pelvic Cellulitis,	45½	..	10½	14	13	54	3½	5	5	0
	43	Dementia,	Phthisis,	42	5½	8	29	28	37	4	4	4	11
	21	Do.	Do.	48	6½	7	12	27½	36	3	2½	4	4
..	78	Do.	General Tuberculosis,	44	5	10	13½	13½	36	2½	4	4	5
	70	Do.	Haematemesis,	44	6	17½	9½	11	40	5½	4	4	5
	70	Do.	Phthisis,	42	6	6	20½	15	36	3	3	3	5
	70	Do.	Do.	42	6	17	14	10	36	3	3	3	5
	70	Do.	Do.	42	6	17	14	10	36	3	3	3	5

